

NEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NC **NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY APRIL 2000**

Workers in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, North Carolina, metropolitan area averaged \$18.10 per hour during April 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar employees averaged \$22.29 per hour and accounted for 60 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar workers averaged \$12.72 per hour and represented 23 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$9.04 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 128 firms representing 266,700 workers in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area, which includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake Counties in North Carolina. Seventy-two percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for more than 50 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, financial managers averaged \$33.28 per hour; secretaries, \$14.28; and cashiers, \$7.49. Blue-collar occupations included production supervisors earning \$23.78 per hour, stock handlers and baggers at \$9.34, and electrical and electronic equipment assemblers at \$9.28. In the service occupations, police and detective supervisors averaged \$24.36 per hour; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$8.90; and janitors and cleaners, \$7.23.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area averaged \$18.81 per hour and part timers earned \$8.31. Union workers averaged \$13.91 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$18.34. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.30 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$23.54.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC National Compensation Survey April 2000 (Bulletin 3105-24). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9535.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Eastern Time.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings(1), all workers(2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.10	3.5	\$17.79	3.8	\$18.94	7.7
All excluding sales	18.16	3.6	17.84	3.8	18.95	7.7
White collar	22.29	3.6	23.32	3.4	20.38	8.7
White collar excluding sales	22.81	3.6	24.34	3.0	20.39	8.7
Professional specialty and technical	26.91	4.2	27.74	2.6	25.58	10.8
Professional specialty	28.67	4.7	29.51	3.0	27.38	11.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.87	4.6	33.06	3.9	—	—
Civil engineers	25.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Industrial engineers	29.67	16.1	29.67	16.1	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	39.95	5.6	39.99	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.13	4.3	31.13	4.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.93	4.8	30.93	4.8	—	—
Natural scientists	30.26	7.6	31.57	8.2	—	—
Chemists, except biochemists	28.67	12.2	28.75	12.2	—	—
Medical scientists	29.34	8.4	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.14	8.8	—	—	19.39	8.6
Registered nurses	—	—	—	—	19.13	2.9
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.07	2.2	—	—	21.31	1.2
Elementary school teachers	21.38	1.3	—	—	21.38	1.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.99	5.9	—	—	15.66	6.8
Social workers	14.99	5.9	—	—	15.66	6.8
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.23	8.4	23.23	8.4	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	27.49	8.0	27.49	8.0	—	—
Technical	20.17	7.2	21.43	7.5	17.83	15.1
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.46	2.3	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	25.63	9.6	25.63	9.6	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.06	8.4	17.06	8.4	—	—
Computer programmers	28.47	8.0	28.33	10.7	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.82	13.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.12	5.1	32.74	5.8	26.25	9.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.55	6.0	40.83	7.3	31.55	5.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.22	11.9	—	—	28.22	11.9
Financial managers	33.28	4.5	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	50.01	7.4	50.01	7.4	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.26	11.4	42.84	12.2	—	—
Management related	22.65	4.0	23.41	4.9	20.44	2.6
Accountants and auditors	27.21	4.2	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.01	6.9	18.56	8.0	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.05	4.8	21.43	8.3	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.91	10.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.95	13.5	23.08	14.5	—	—
Sales	17.21	10.9	17.22	11.0	—	—
Supervisors, sales	16.60	10.6	—	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	38.80	15.2	38.80	15.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	14.39	21.5	14.39	21.5	—	—
Cashiers	7.49	4.2	7.27	3.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.70	2.2	13.46	3.2	11.75	2.8
Secretaries	14.28	3.6	14.64	4.3	13.42	4.0
Order clerks	15.02	18.9	15.02	18.9	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.64	4.9	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.59	5.5	12.53	5.7	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.88	8.1	9.88	8.1	—	—
General office clerks	11.85	3.3	12.92	6.6	11.35	3.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.09	7.0	13.12	7.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings(1), all workers(2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$12.72	4.1	\$12.64	4.4	\$13.53	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	4.7	16.27	5.7	15.63	2.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.67	4.3	16.92	4.5	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.78	5.7	23.78	5.7	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.28	4.3	9.28	4.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	6.0	11.50	6.0	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	11.74	5.2	11.74	5.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.93	13.1	13.93	13.1	—	—
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.22	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.23	12.3	11.46	13.3	—	—
Truck drivers	13.68	20.2	13.68	20.2	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.19	5.1	10.17	5.6	10.39	3.9
Stock handlers and baggers	9.34	5.4	9.40	5.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.72	6.0	11.72	6.0	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.51	6.6	8.43	6.5	—	—
Service	9.04	5.6	7.78	4.1	13.23	9.7
Protective service	11.86	12.6	8.49	7.1	16.38	10.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	24.36	5.4	—	—	24.36	5.4
Firefighting	18.32	23.9	—	—	18.32	23.9
Police and detectives, public service	17.70	9.1	—	—	17.70	9.1
Guards and police, except public service	8.90	8.2	8.49	7.1	—	—
Food service	7.52	5.3	7.61	6.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.58	20.1	5.58	20.1	—	—
Other food service	8.02	6.4	8.30	7.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.80	4.9	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.80	11.0	8.25	15.0	—	—
Health service	8.87	3.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.90	3.2	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.22	4.4	7.16	4.2	8.62	3.4
Janitors and cleaners	7.23	4.7	7.16	4.6	8.62	3.4
Personal service	11.54	15.1	—	—	11.99	12.2

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group(2), National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$18.81	\$8.31	\$13.91	\$18.34	\$18.12	\$17.63
All excluding sales	18.83	8.41	13.91	18.41	18.16	—
White collar	22.54	12.63	—	22.28	22.47	17.71
White-collar excluding sales	22.91	16.57	—	22.81	22.81	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.97	22.79	—	26.88	26.91	—
Professional specialty	28.77	23.18	—	28.70	28.67	—
Technical	20.19	—	—	19.69	20.17	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.22	—	—	31.12	31.12	—
Sales	18.47	7.38	—	17.21	16.88	17.71
Administrative support, including clerical	12.77	9.22	—	12.66	12.70	—
Blue collar	12.98	7.58	12.39	12.80	12.65	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	—	15.38	16.20	16.06	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	—	11.87	11.28	11.47	—
Transportation and material moving	13.29	—	—	10.12	11.18	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.29	8.85	10.70	10.06	10.19	—
Service	9.89	6.89	—	8.99	9.04	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.4	7.8	7.4	3.6	3.6	16.7
All excluding sales	3.4	8.7	7.4	3.7	3.6	—
White collar	3.6	15.5	—	3.6	3.5	19.4
White-collar excluding sales	3.6	19.1	—	3.6	3.6	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	24.2	—	4.3	4.2	—
Professional specialty	4.7	25.0	—	4.7	4.7	—
Technical	7.2	—	—	7.4	7.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.1	—	—	5.1	5.1	—
Sales	11.6	3.9	—	10.9	12.7	19.4
Administrative support, including clerical	2.3	6.4	—	2.3	2.2	—
Blue collar	4.1	7.9	5.2	4.9	4.1	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.7	—	7.5	5.0	4.9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	—	4.1	8.6	6.0	—
Transportation and material moving	11.3	—	—	11.0	12.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	11.4	6.7	6.2	5.1	—
Service	6.1	5.1	—	5.5	5.6	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group(2), private industry, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$17.79	\$11.30	\$19.27	\$15.78	\$23.54
All excluding sales	17.84	11.17	19.21	15.44	23.38
White collar	23.32	14.22	24.40	20.97	27.14
White-collar excluding sales	24.34	16.27	24.88	21.60	26.97
Professional specialty and technical	27.74	—	27.91	24.69	29.31
Professional specialty	29.51	—	29.80	26.77	31.17
Technical	21.43	—	21.43	16.56	23.27
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.74	24.15	33.30	32.08	34.16
Sales	17.22	12.04	20.13	18.70	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.46	11.97	13.68	13.29	14.15
Blue collar	12.64	12.93	12.56	12.27	13.12
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.27	17.30	15.89	15.77	16.10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.50	—	11.55	11.18	12.37
Transportation and material moving	11.46	—	11.42	11.53	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.17	9.54	10.57	9.43	11.44
Service	7.78	7.42	8.07	7.75	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.8	8.4	4.4	7.4	3.5
All excluding sales	3.8	9.4	4.3	7.6	3.5
White collar	3.4	9.4	3.6	7.3	3.0
White-collar excluding sales	3.0	12.0	3.1	6.8	3.0
Professional specialty and technical	2.6	—	2.6	6.9	2.8
Professional specialty	3.0	—	3.0	8.2	3.0
Technical	7.5	—	7.5	4.0	8.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.8	22.8	5.9	11.6	6.9
Sales	11.0	11.1	15.8	15.4	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	7.2	3.5	5.8	2.7
Blue collar	4.4	8.4	5.0	7.2	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.7	6.4	6.9	10.4	4.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	—	6.2	8.9	3.1
Transportation and material moving	13.3	—	16.9	17.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.6	3.1	8.9	7.2	14.3
Service	4.1	3.7	7.3	7.1	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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